

THE STANDARD DRIVING TEST



the information in this booklet will help
you in your driving test

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT (Road Transport Division)

THE STANDARD DRIVING TEST

The standard driving test comprising a written questionnaire, oral questions and a practical driving test is in operation throughout New Zealand. You must also reach a certain medical standard and pass an eyesight test.

Written Questionnaire: If you are an applicant for a driving licence you will have to answer 25 written questions on any one of 5 different forms. The questions are based on the "Road Code" and the booklet "Competent Driver."

In the case of applicants for a car or motor cycle licence 23 correct answers are required for a pass. The correct answers must include at least 5 out of the last 6 questions on each form.

When you appear for your test the traffic officer will hand you one of the forms, which will be an exact copy of one of those contained in this booklet. Hence, if you learn the correct answers to the questions in this book-

let, you certainly should have no difficulty in passing this part of the test.

Oral Test: Following the written test an applicant will be asked 5 questions from the "Road Code" or the "Competent Driver" relating to the class of vehicle for which he is seeking a licence. For special classes of licences details of further questions likely to be asked can be obtained from your local body or traffic office.

Practical Test: Having passed both the written and oral tests an applicant undergoes a practical driving examination which will test his ability to control the vehicle and apply the laws relating to the operation of a motor vehicle on the roads.

APPLYING FOR THE TEST

Where: You should apply to sit the test at the Ministry of Transport's office or local authority's drivers' testing office in the area where you live.

Vehicle: You must provide a vehicle of the same class as the type for which you want a licence.

Test Fees: For each practical driving test that you have, the fee is \$1.00.

Licence Fees: A provisional licence to drive a motorcycle costs 50 cents.

A drivers' licence for 1 year costs	50c
" 2 years "	\$1.00
" 3 " "	\$1.50
" 4 " "	\$2.00
" 5 " "	\$2.50

Important: If you already hold a current driver's licence, you must show it to the testing officer. When you make the appointment for your practical test, you must indicate the class of vehicle for which you wish to be tested.

Please report for the test on time. If you are late, in most instances you will have to forego your appointment and make another, as others are booked in immediately following your test.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING

**S
A
V
E
S**

**YOUR LIFE
YOUR FAMILY'S LIVES
YOUR FRIENDS' LIVES**

INSERTED BY THE NEW ZEALAND LIQUOR INDUSTRY COUNCIL.

REPRESENTING HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, NEW ZEALAND WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS FEDERATION, BREWERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

SERIES 1

1. WHAT IS THE CLOSEST DISTANCE YOU SHOULD FOLLOW BEHIND ANOTHER VEHICLE AT 70 KM/H?

- 16 metres
- 20 metres
- 24 metres
- 28 metres

2. IN WHAT POSITION ON THE ROADWAY SHOULD YOUR VEHICLE BE JUST BEFORE MAKING A LEFT HAND TURN AT AN INTERSECTION?

- The most convenient position for you
- No particular place
- As close as possible to the left of the road
- As close to the centre line as possible

3. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN PARKING PARALLEL TO THE KERB ON A STEEP DOWN-GRADE?

- Leave the front wheels straight ahead
- Turn the front wheels towards the kerb
- Turn the front wheels away from the kerb
- Run the front and rear left wheels hard against the kerb

4. IF YOU INJURE SOME PERSON IN AN ACCIDENT WITHIN WHAT PERIOD MUST IT BE REPORTED TO THE POLICE OR MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

- 2 hours
- 12 hours
- 6 hours
- 24 hours

5. WHAT DOES THE ROAD CODE ADVISE WHEN YOU ARE INTENDING TO TURN RIGHT FROM A BUSY ROAD INTO A DRIVEWAY OR INTERSECTION IN A 50 KM/H AREA?

- You should signal immediately before you turn
- Do not signal unless traffic is approaching you
- No signal is necessary
- Give a right turn signal at least 3 seconds before your turning point

6. WHEN MAY YOU OVERTAKE ANOTHER VEHICLE?

- At or within 10 metres of a railway crossing
- When you have 100 metres of visibility throughout the whole manoeuvre
- At a curve where visibility is 50 metres
- When it has stopped to give way to pedestrians on a pedestrian crossing

7. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU ARE DRIVING AT NIGHT AND BECOME SLEEPY?

- Drive on the shoulder of the road
- Pull off the roadway and have a rest
- Increase speed so you can get home quickly
- Keep on driving but use a lower gear

8. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WILL NOT HELP TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS:—

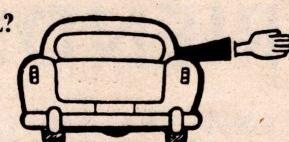
- Expecting fair play from others
- Intelligent anticipation
- Modesty
- Concentration

9. WHAT DOES THE ROAD CODE ADVISE WHEN YOU ENCOUNTER STOCK?

- Slow right down and pull over to the side of the road
- Give a continuous blast on the horn
- Give a series of toots on the horn
- Race your engine intermittently

10. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THIS SIGNAL?

- You intend to slow down
- You intend to turn left
- You intend to move towards the right
- You intend to stop



11. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN RED LIGHTS ARE FLASHING AT A RAILWAY CROSSING?

- Proceed immediately the train has passed
- Engage low gear and then you may cross the line
- Stop until the lights cease flashing
- Stop and if no train is in sight you may proceed

12. WHAT DOES THE ROAD CODE ADVISE YOU TO DO WHEN APPROACHING A RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSING?

- Sound your warning device
- Speed up to clear the line quickly
- Change into a lower gear
- Reduce speed by 10 km/h

13. SELF IMPOSED TUNNEL VISION CAN BE OVERCOME BY

- Fixing your eyes on a point ahead
- Wearing corrective glasses
- Not concentrating on a point ahead
- Blinking your eyes

14. WHEN APPROACHING A STOP SIGN WHERE MUST YOU STOP?

- In such a position as to be able to see whether the way is clear
- Six metres back from the STOP sign
- Six metres back from the intersecting roadway
- Six metres back from the STOP line

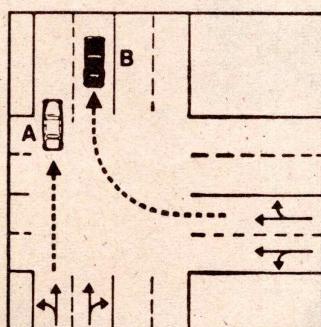
15. HOW FREQUENTLY MUST A WARRANT OF FITNESS BE RENEWED?

- Every three months
- Every six months
- Every year
- Every six weeks

16. UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD YOU ALWAYS DIP YOUR LIGHTS?

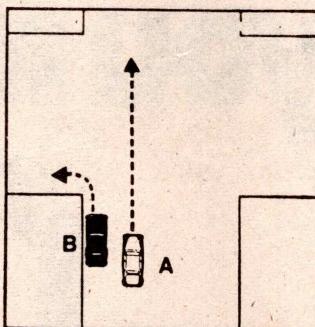
- In a tunnel
- In a limited speed zone
- When following another vehicle
- Approaching a railway crossing

17, 18 & 19. For each of the situations relating to overtaking at an intersection shown in the three drawings below put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement. In each case the vehicles are moving within 10 metres of the intersection and the overtaking movement could be made in safety.



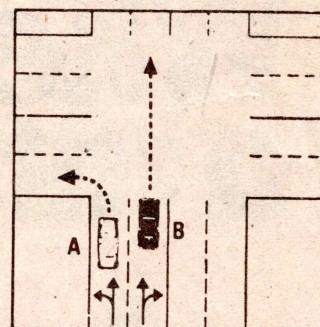
17. Lanes Marked

- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
- A may overtake B in any area
- A may not overtake B



18. Lanes Not Marked

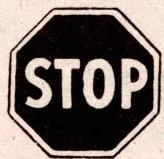
- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
- A may overtake B in any area
- A may not overtake B



19. Lanes Marked

- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
- A may overtake B in any area
- A may not overtake B

20. What is the meaning of this sign?



- Slow down to 10 km/h, and then proceed only if the way is clear
- Stop where you can see whether the way is clear and then proceed only if it is
- Stop only if you are turning and then proceed if the way is clear

21. What is the meaning of this marking on the road?



- There is a pedestrian crossing ahead
- There is a school ahead
- There are traffic lights ahead.

"The Practical Driving Test"

Most test failures result from inadequate or insufficient training. The well trained pupil has no reason to worry about having to undergo the practical driving test and therefore it is wise not to rush your application.

The testing officer is trained to observe accident promoting faults in driving technique and is required to mark demerits accordingly. He is, however, giving a test, not a driving lesson. His job is to find out how well the applicant can drive and he will not overlook errors and omissions even although he may be impressed by the driver's character, attitudes, and potential driving ability. If a failure results, he will make the reasons clear to you; at the conclusion of the test and you can be assured that there is nothing personal in his decision.

Your test will be scored under the following 19 headings:

1. Your procedure before starting the car.
2. Any errors made while starting the car.
3. Familiarity and competence in the use of the gears.
4. Control while steering the car.
5. Behaviour and competence in driving.
6. Reversing: i.e. backing in a straight line and backing into an entrance or side street.
7. Stopping and starting on a hill.
8. Stopping: Ability to stop smoothly and correctly.
9. Parallel parking.
10. Making turns.
11. Lane driving.
12. Competence and safety when overtaking.
13. Approaching intersections.
14. Right of Way at intersections and pedestrian crossings.
15. Traffic lights.
16. Traffic signs.
17. Railway crossings.
18. Signalling (correct and clear signals are required).
19. Demeanour (i.e. anticipation, concentration, confidence, over-confidence etc.)

**When you need
a car...
phone**



More people by far - hire

Mutual Avis
RENTAL CARS

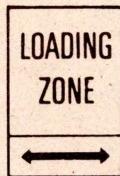
WE RENT CARS, TRUCKS AND VANS

LISTED IN THE YELLOW PAGES UNDER RENTAL CARS

7684

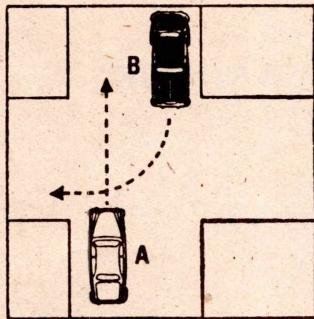
SERIES 1

22. What is the meaning of this sign?



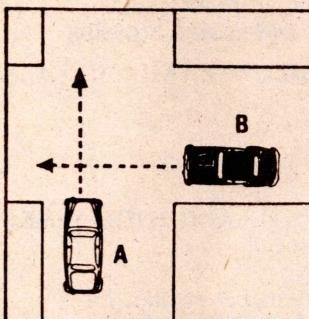
- Any vehicle may stop to pick up or set down passengers or goods.
- Any vehicle other than a car or a motor cycle may stop to pick up or set down passengers or goods.
- Only buses and taxis may stop.

23, 24 & 25. For each of the situations shown in the three drawings below and relating to an uncontrolled intersection put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement.



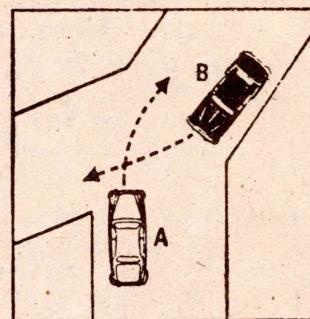
23.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way



24.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way



25.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way

ANSWERS

1 = (d)	5 = (d)	9 = (a)	13 = (c)	17 = (b)	21 = (a)
2 = (c)	6 = (b)	10 = (c)	14 = (a)	18 = (a)	22 = (a)
3 = (b)	7 = (b)	11 = (c)	15 = (b)	19 = (b)	23 = (b)
4 = (d)	8 = (a)	12 = (c)	16 = (c)	20 = (b)	24 = (a)
25 = (c)					

1. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN YOU SEE TWO RED TRAFFIC LIGHTS FLASHING ALTERNATELY AT THE SIDE OF THE ROAD?

- Slow down and proceed with caution if the way is clear
- Slow down and stop if any other vehicle is coming
- Reduce speed to 20 km/h
- Stop until the lights cease flashing

SERIES 2

2. WHAT IS THE CLOSEST DISTANCE YOU SHOULD FOLLOW BEHIND ANOTHER VEHICLE AT 50 KM/H?

- 16 metres
- 20 metres
- 24 metres
- 28 metres

3. IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT WHAT, AS A DRIVER, IS YOUR FIRST DUTY?

- Report to the nearest traffic officer
- Drive on if it does not appear that anyone is injured
- Stop immediately and give assistance to anyone who has been injured
- Sweep the road clear of broken glass

4. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE DRIVING AT NIGHT INCLUDE

- Cleaning windscreens, headlights and tail-lights
- Wearing dark or tinted glasses
- Always keeping your headlights on full beam
- Keeping a steady speed irrespective of conditions

5. YOU ARE APPROACHING A CURVE. UNDER WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES MAY YOU OVERTAKE?

- If you have 30 metres visibility at the start of the movement
- If you have 100 metres visibility throughout the whole movement
- If you have 100 metres visibility at the start of the movement
- If you have 30 metres visibility throughout the whole movement

6. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN MEETING AN APPROACHING CAR AT NIGHT IN A RURAL AREA?

- Watch the approaching car
- Watch the centre of the road
- Watch the left side of the road
- Watch the right side of the road

7. IN WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PLACES MAY YOU PARK?

- On a "T" intersection
- Over a vehicle entrance
- Further than 500 millimetres from a fire hydrant
- Closer than six metres before a pedestrian crossing

8. IN WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASES MUST YOU ALWAYS DIP YOUR LIGHTS?

- Approaching a pointsman
- Opposite "no passing" lines
- On a one way street
- Approaching an intersection

9. HOW DO EVEN SMALL QUANTITIES OF ALCOHOL AFFECT YOUR DRIVING?

- By improving your judgment of speed
- By improving your driving ability
- By making you think you are driving better than you are
- By making you react more quickly

10. WHAT IS THE PROPORTION OF ALCOHOL PER 100 MILLILITRES OF BLOOD THAT MUST NOT BE EXCEEDED IF A PERSON IS DRIVING OR ATTEMPTING TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A ROAD?

- 50 Milligrammes
- 80 Milligrammes
- 100 Milligrammes
- 120 Milligrammes

11. WHAT IS THE PRIORITY RULE AT AN UNCONTROLLED PEDESTRIAN CROSSING?

- Give way to pedestrians approaching from your right
- Give way to pedestrians anywhere on the crossing
- Give way to pedestrians approaching from your left
- Give way to pedestrians on your half of the crossing only

12. ARE YOU PERMITTED TO DRIVE A VEHICLE WITH AN INSECURE LOAD?

- Yes — if you drive at less than 20 km/h
- Yes — if you display a white flag on the right front corner
- Yes — if you have a special licence
- No — not under any circumstances

13. IF FOR ANY REASON YOUR HAND SIGNALS COULD NOT BE SEEN BY FOLLOWING TRAFFIC WHAT MUST YOU DO?

- Fit and use approved signalling equipment
- Get some other person to signal for you
- Do not signal unless your speed is over 30km/h
- Signal a right turn by flicking your lights on and off

14. FROM WHAT DISTANCE MUST YOUR VEHICLE BE VISIBLE IF PARKED AT NIGHT WITHOUT LIGHTS IN A 50 KM/H AREA?

- At least 50 metres
- At least 100 metres
- At least 15 metres
- At least 30 metres

15. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS A LAW DEALING WITH SAFE DRIVING SPEEDS WHEN THERE IS NO VEHICLE DIRECTLY AHEAD OF YOU?

- Do not travel so fast that you cannot stop within half the distance of the clear road you can see ahead
- The speed limit over a railway crossing is 20km/h
- You may travel at 50 km/h in a city under any circumstances
- When towing a trailer with a car the speed limit is 80 km/h

16. WHEN DRIVING IN PEAK PERIOD TRAFFIC IT IS IMPORTANT TO

- Drive the vehicle near the centre line
- Stop other drivers from taking your space ahead by closing the gap
- Maintain space in front and behind relevant to your speed
- Move forward when the green changes to amber for the other traffic



Radials aren't radical anymore!

Back in 1967 when Dunlop introduced radials in New Zealand, this new way of making tyres was considered somewhat radical by some motorists.

Were radials as good as Dunlop said? They adopted a "wait and see" attitude. Today, millions of miles later, more and more New Zealand motorists are demanding radial tyres - over the past two years alone, radial tyre sales in this country have almost doubled! This swing to radials - particularly DUNLOP radials - is proof of their ability to deliver -

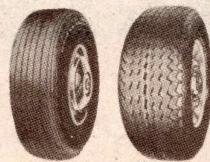
- Safer braking
- Smoother cornering
- Fuel economy
- Better road holding
- More mileage

Ordinary crossply tyres just don't measure up to today's motoring conditions.

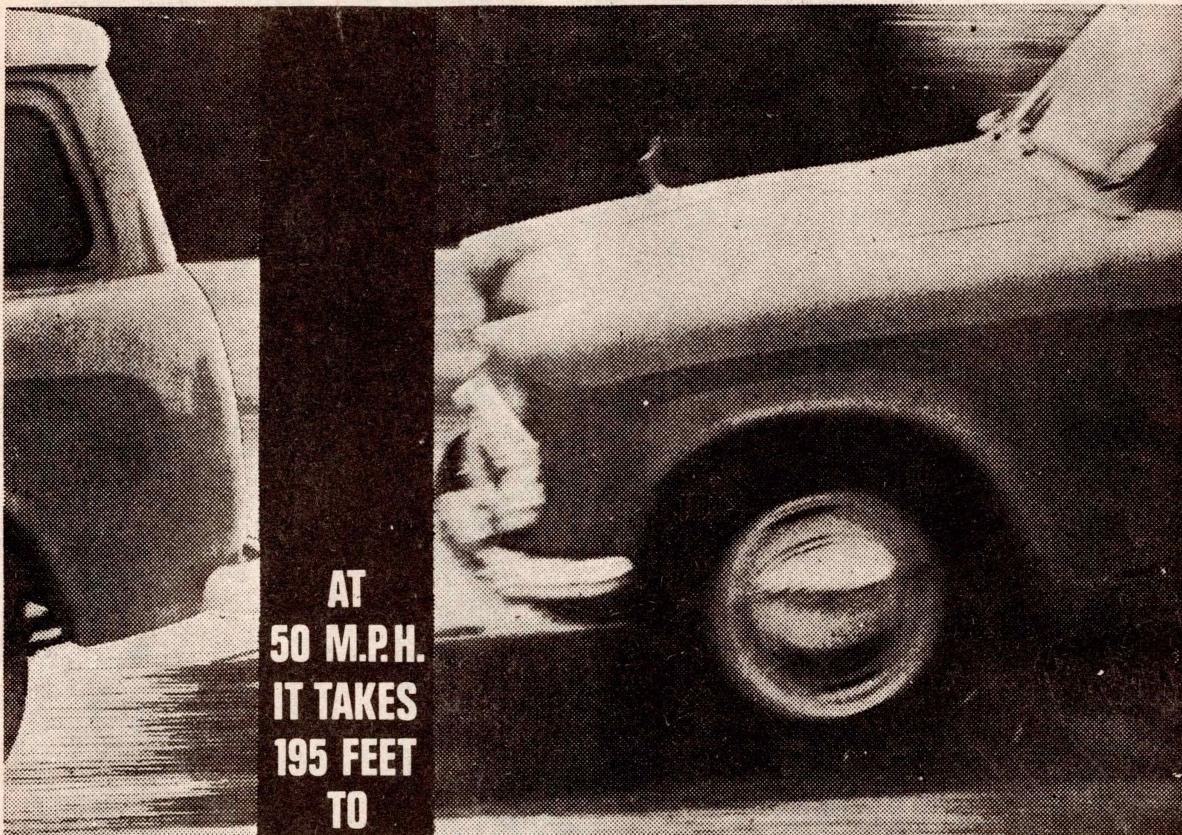
This is the age of the radial tyre - join it with DUNLOP!

 **DUNLOP**
SP
and AQUAJET
RADIALS

**THE RADIAL
LEADERS**



5157



AT
50 M.P.H.
IT TAKES
195 FEET
TO

STOP

on a dry road with good tyres and efficient brakes, and 335 feet on a wet road.

KEEP YOUR DISTANCE Last year numerous accidents were caused by following too close. Always keep a margin of safety when following in traffic, and allow extra in bad weather and at night. It is a good rule to maintain 3 car-lengths at 30 m.p.h., 4 car-lengths at 40 m.p.h., 5 car-lengths at 50 m.p.h. Look ahead in traffic. When you see a brake light glowing brake smoothly and in plenty of time. Don't become one of the statistics.

KEEP YOURSELF PROTECTED Insure your car with the STATE—the people with your welfare in mind. Enjoy the lowest possible premiums, "on the spot" service from 24 branches, liberal and prompt claims settlements. STATE rewards accident-free drivers with a 40% rebate each year. Just one example of the thoughtful, efficient service STATE provides.

1247

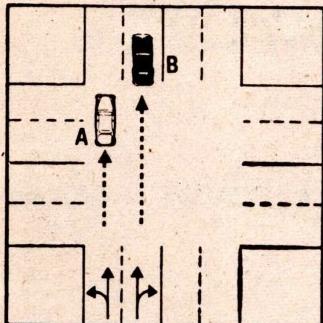
Insure right away, or change to, the State

STATE

INSURANCE OFFICE

It pays to have all your insurance with the State

17, 18 & 19. For each of the situations relating to overtaking at an intersection shown in the three drawings below put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement. In each case the vehicles are moving within 10 metres of the intersection and the overtaking movement could be made in safety.



Lanes Marked

- 17.**
- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
 - A may overtake B in any area
 - A may not overtake B

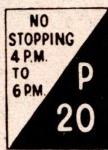
Lanes Not Marked

- 18.**
- A may overtake B only in a 50km/h area
 - A may overtake B in any area
 - A may not overtake B

Lanes Marked

- 19.**
- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
 - A may overtake B in any area
 - A may not overtake B

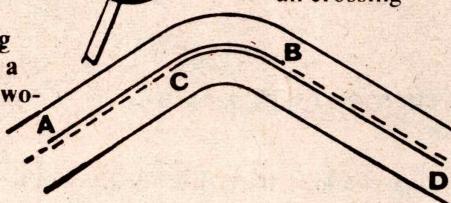
20. What is the meaning of this sign?



21. What is the meaning of this sign?

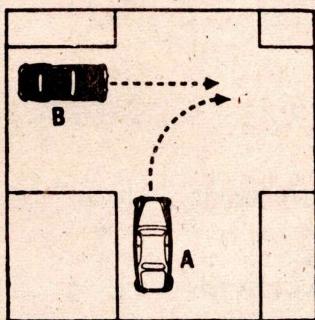


22. What is the meaning of this marking on a normal two-lane, two-way highway?

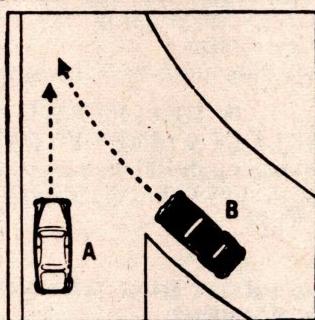


- You may not overtake when travelling from A to B or from D to C unless you keep to the left of the lines and have 100 metres of visibility throughout the overtaking movement.
- You may not overtake when travelling from C to A unless you keep to the left of the lines.
- You may not overtake when travelling from B to D.

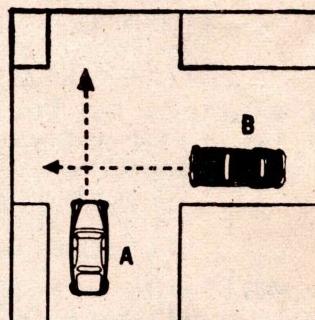
23, 24 & 25. For each of the situations shown in the three drawings below and relating to an uncontrolled intersection put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement.



- 23.**
- A gives way
 - B gives way
 - Neither has right of way



- 24.**
- A gives way
 - B gives way
 - Neither has right of way



- 25.**
- A gives way
 - B gives way
 - Neither has right of way

ANSWERS

1 = (d)	5 = (b)	9 = (c)	13 = (a)	17 = (b)	21 = (a)
2 = (b)	6 = (c)	10 = (c)	14 = (a)	18 = (a)	22 = (a)
3 = (c)	7 = (c)	11 = (d)	15 = (a)	19 = (c)	23 = (a)
4 = (a)	8 = (a)	12 = (d)	16 = (c)	20 = (b)	24 = (b)
		25 = (a)			

1. YOU WISH TO TURN FROM AN UNLANED ROAD IN A 80 KM/H AREA WITH A HEAVY STREAM OF TRAFFIC IN BOTH DIRECTIONS. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS CORRECT?

- Stop as far to the left as possible and turn only when the way is clear
- Stop in the middle of the road until opposing traffic leaves a gap
- Give a right turn signal and turn smartly
- Stop just to the left of the centre line until you can complete the turn

2. WHERE MAY YOU PARK YOUR VEHICLE PROVIDED SOMEONE WHO CAN MOVE IT REMAINS IN CHARGE OF IT?

- On an intersection
- Opposite a safety zone
- On a pedestrian crossing
- Within 500 millimetres of a fire hydrant

3. IN WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASES DOES THE RIGHT HAND RULE APPLY?

- Approaching a GIVE WAY sign at an intersection
- Approaching an uncontrolled intersection
- Approaching a STOP sign at an intersection
- Approaching traffic lights at an intersection

4. CAN A DRIVER BE PROSECUTED FOR ALLOWING A PERSON TO RIDE ON HIS VEHICLE IN A POSITION WHICH MIGHT RESULT IN INJURY?

- Yes
- Only if that person is a child under 12 years old
- Only if the driver is over 21 years old
- No

5. WHAT MINIMUM TIME DOES THE AVERAGE DRIVER NEED TO GET HIS FOOT TO THE BRAKE PEDAL AFTER SEEING DANGER?

- $\frac{3}{4}$ second
- 10 seconds
- 5 seconds
- $\frac{1}{10}$ second

6. A DRIVER APPLYING CORRECT CAR CONTROL WILL BE DRIVING

- To the limit of the posted speed restrictions
- As close as possible to the centre line
- In the right place on the road, at the right speed and in the correct gear for the conditions prevailing
- With a tight grip on the steering wheel

7. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS A LAW RELATING TO DIPPING HEADLIGHTS?

- You must dip your lights approaching a 50 km/h area
- It is not necessary to dip your lights when you stop
- You must dip your lights in a one way street
- You must dip your lights for oncoming motor vehicles and cyclists

8. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS A LAW DEALING WITH SAFE DRIVING SPEEDS WHEN YOU ARE FOLLOWING ANOTHER VEHICLE IN A LINE OF TRAFFIC?

- Travel at such a speed that you can stop in 100 metres
- Travel at such a speed that you can stop within the length of clear road up to the other vehicle
- Travel at 20 km/h less than its speed
- Do not exceed 30 km/h

9. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN APPROACHING AN INTERSECTION AT WHICH THE TRAFFIC LIGHTS CHANGE FROM GREEN TO AMBER?

- Speed up to reach the intersection before the light changes to red
- Stop if you can do so safely before entering the intersection
- Stop even if you must stop on the intersection
- Swing hard to the left and stop immediately around the corner

10. MAY YOU PARK IN FRONT OF A VEHICLE ENTRANCE?

- Yes—provided someone who can move it remains with the vehicle
- Yes—for no longer than 10 minutes
- Yes—but only to pick up or let down passengers
- No—not under any circumstances

11. WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO STOP WHEN DRIVING ON AN ICY OR SLIPPERY ROAD?

- Disengage the clutch and brake fairly heavily
- Turn off the motor and then apply the brake
- Apply the brake very heavily
- Pump the brake gently up and down

12. IS THERE A LAW THAT PROHIBITS A DRIVER FROM TRAVELLING SO SLOWLY THAT HE HOLDS UP THE NORMAL AND REASONABLE MOVEMENT OF OTHER VEHICLES?

- Yes
- No—but the Road Code says you should follow this advice
- Yes—but only during heavy weekend traffic
- No—but you must travel at over 50 km/h on the open road

13. IF YOU ARE DRIVING AT A MODERATE SPEED AND SUDDENLY YOU GET A BLOW OUT IN ONE OF THE TYRES, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

- Take your foot off the accelerator, grip the steering wheel firmly and endeavour to keep the car on a straight course.
- Swing your car in the direction it sways towards
- Take your foot off the accelerator and brake hard
- Keep your foot on the accelerator

14. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU ARE DAZZLED BY THE LIGHTS OF ANOTHER VEHICLE?

- Turn your lights out momentarily
- Switch your lights to high beam
- Slow down and if you cannot see, stop
- Watch the lights to get a guide as to your position on the road

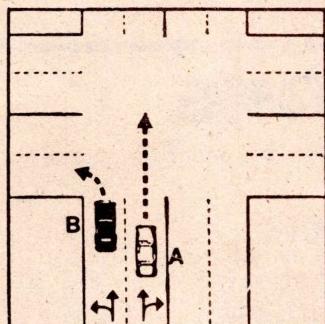
15. WHAT IS THE SPEED LIMIT FOR MOTOR VEHICLES PASSING A STATIONARY SCHOOL BUS?

- 20 km/h if children are getting on or off.
- 25 km/h if children are getting on or off.
- 10 km/h
- 25 km/h whether or not children are getting on or off.

16. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS CORRECT WHEN YOU WISH TO TURN RIGHT AT TRAFFIC LIGHTS SHOWING A GREEN LIGHT AHEAD OF YOU?

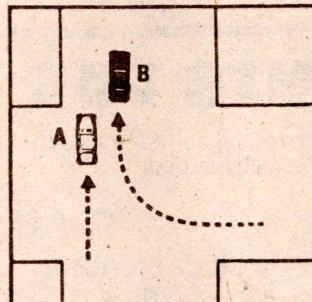
- Carefully force your way through opposing traffic
- Turn only if you can do so without interfering with other traffic
- Wait till the light turns to red and then turn quickly
- Wait till the light turns to amber and then turn quickly

17, 18 & 19. For each of the situations relating to overtaking at an intersection shown in the three drawings below put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement. In each case the vehicles are moving within 10 metres of the intersection and the overtaking movement could be made in safety.



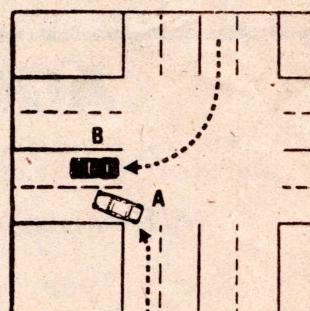
17. Lanes Marked

- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
- A may overtake B in any area
- A may not overtake B



18. Lanes Not Marked

- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
- A may overtake B in any area
- A may not overtake B



19. Lanes Marked

- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
- A may overtake B in any area
- A may not overtake B

20. What is the meaning of this sign?



- Do not travel at less than 50 km/h
- Do not exceed 50 km/h unless the road is clear
- Do not exceed 50 km/h at any time

21. What is the meaning of this sign?



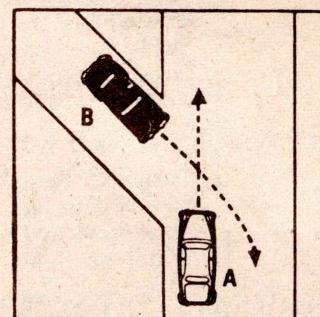
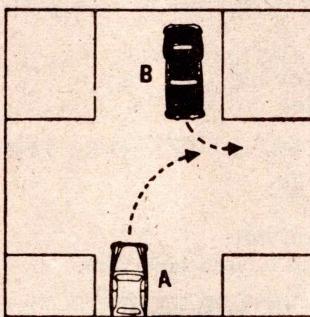
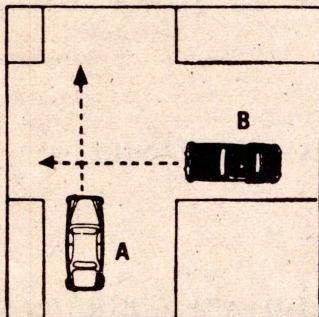
- Change gear—Steep Hill
- Slow down for "S" bend ahead
- Slow down for dip in road

22. What is the meaning of this sign?



- You may stop only to pick up a passenger if the Bus Stop is clear
- Do not stop at any time
- You may stop for 5 minutes if the Bus Stop is clear

23, 24 & 25. For each of the situations shown in the three drawings below and relating to an uncontrolled intersection put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement.



23.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way

24.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way

25.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way

ANSWERS

1 = (a)	5 = (a)	9 = (b)	13 = (a)	17 = (b)	21 = (b)
2 = (d)	6 = (c)	10 = (d)	14 = (c)	18 = (a)	22 = (b)
3 = (b)	7 = (d)	11 = (d)	15 = (a)	19 = (b)	23 = (a)
4 = (a)	8 = (b)	12 = (a)	16 = (b)	20 = (c)	24 = (a)
25 = (b)					

AGE LIMITS FOR DRIVING

You may not obtain a licence nor may you learn to drive on a road if you are under the age set out below for the classes of vehicles described.

MINIMUM AGE

CLASS OF VEHICLE

15 years { Private car, Motor cycle, Light special type vehicle (e.g. tractor, forklift, etc.)

18 years { Heavy trade,
 Heavy special type vehicle } over 2½ tons

21 years Bus, Trolley bus, Passenger service vehicle

24 years Taxi

A child under the age of 12 years may not drive a tractor even on private land nor may he ride on a tractor pulling an implement nor on an implement or trailer being pulled by a tractor.

A driver over 50 must pass an eyesight test when first renewing his licence after reaching 50 years and every 5 years after that.

A driver over 70 must pass a medical and a driving test every year.

Your safety is in your hands



Driving isn't a picnic



Only thoughtless drivers munch while at the wheel. Safety-wise gourmets know food is best when eaten at the roadside or in a restaurant.



Make map reading
a curbside chore



When in doubt about direction, you'll find it a lot easier to study a map while stopped ... 100% safer, too.



Roof supports
are built in



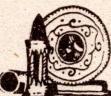
There are drivers who seem to doubt the stability of their car's roof and keep a steady hold on it. They'd be more stable with a steady hold on the wheel.



Fond embraces are
for steering wheels



While love is a many splendid thing, it doesn't do much for traffic safety. Handle that hearthrob with care — two hands on the wheel and eyes on the road.



Make-up won't hide
wrinkled fenders



A rearview mirror is to check the car behind, not the cosmetics. And keeping the lipstick straight is less important than keeping the wheels that way.

Safe driving is a Two-Fisted, Full-Time Job!

When GM builds cars, safety and dependability come first . . . we want you to be safe and dependable too. Take a look at these pictures again and see if you recognise positions which you use while driving. Have you lapsed into unsafe driving habits? We feel sure you really believe that SAFE driving is a two-fisted, full-time job.



Inserted in the interests of road safety by
GENERAL MOTORS NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Licensed Motor Vehicle Dealer.



W5316

1. WHAT DOES THE LAW SAY REGARDING YOUR SPEED APPROACHING AN INTERSECTION WHICH ANOTHER VEHICLE IS ALSO APPROACHING?

- You may increase speed only if the other vehicle is at least 20 metres away from the intersection
- Speed up if you have the right of way
- If your speed is less than the limit you may increase speed
- Do not increase speed whether or not you have the right of way

2. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF ANOTHER DRIVER SIGNALS HIS INTENTION TO OVERTAKE YOU ON A TWO-LANE HIGHWAY?

- Move to the right so he cannot pass
- Speed up so he will not need to pass
- Signal him to remain behind as you feel he is going too fast
- Move as far to the left as practicable and do not increase speed

3. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS CORRECT IF A GREEN ARROW SHOWS AT A TRAFFIC SIGNAL AT THE SAME TIME AS A RED LIGHT?

- You may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow
- If the arrow points to the left you may not turn to the left
- You must stop until all lights turn green
- You may proceed in any direction

4. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS LEGALLY REQUIRED ON ALL MOTOR VEHICLES?

- Efficient bumpers
- Backing light
- Red rear reflector
- Windscreen washers

5. WHAT IS THE CLOSEST DISTANCE YOU MAY PARK FROM AN INTERSECTION IF NO SPECIAL DISTANCE IS INDICATED BY A SIGN OR ROAD MARKING?

- 4 metres
- 6 metres
- 8 metres
- 10 metres

6. WHEN YOU HAVE HAD TO DRIVE THROUGH WATER, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

- Drive on slowly
- Stop the car and apply the hand brake for one minute
- Apply the brakes several times to dry out the linings
- Refrain from using your brakes for at least 300 metres

7. IN A 50 KM/H AREA DURING WHICH HOURS MAY THE HORN BE USED ONLY IN AN EMERGENCY?

- Between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.
- Between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.
- Between Midnight and 8 a.m.
- Between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.

8. IF THE ONLY WORDS ON A SIGN ARE "NO STOPPING" FOR WHAT PERIOD DOES THE RESTRICTION APPLY?

- 9 a.m. -4 p.m. on any day
- 8 a.m. -6 p.m. on days other than Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays
- 8 a.m. -6 p.m. on weekdays but until 9 p.m. on Fridays
- 9 a.m. -4 p.m. on weekdays only

9. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM LEGAL SPEED IN A LIMITED SPEED ZONE WHEN CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS EXIST?

- 80 km/h
- 70 km/h
- 50 km/h
- 40 km/h

10. IF YOU ARE TURNING TO RIGHT OR LEFT AT TRAFFIC LIGHTS SHOULD YOU GIVE WAY TO PEDESTRIANS ALSO CROSSING LEGALLY WITH THE LIGHTS?

- Yes
- Not if you are turning in compliance with a green arrow
- Only if they are on a pedestrian crossing
- Only if they have a "cross" light

11. WHAT MUST YOU DO IF ANY OIL OR GLASS FALLS ONTO THE ROAD FROM YOUR VEHICLE?

- Remove it within 2 hours
- Remove it immediately
- Remove it within 24 hours
- Report it to a traffic officer

12. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN FOLLOWING ANOTHER VEHICLE IN WET OR FROSTY CONDITIONS AT 50 KM/H?

- Keep a less distance behind than normal so you can follow in its track
- Drive with the hand brake partly on
- Keep a greater distance behind than 20 metres
- Coast down any hills

13. WHAT MUST YOU DO WHEN YOU HEAR A SIREN?

- Speed up to get out of the way
- Drive up on the footpath to get out of the way
- Stop or make way for the emergency vehicle
- Take no special action

14. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS CORRECT?

- Alcohol has no effect on driving ability
- Alcohol makes you react more slowly
- Alcohol makes you react faster
- Alcohol increases your ability to judge speed

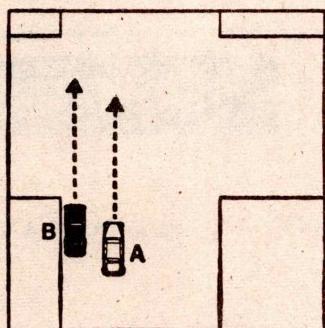
15. IF YOUR CAR GOES INTO A SKID YOU SHOULD

- Turn the front wheels to keep the nose of the car pointing the way the car is moving
- Immediately brake hard
- Turn the front wheels away from the direction of the skid
- Wait for the skidding to stop

16. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SHOULD YOU USE WHEN DRIVING IN A FOG?

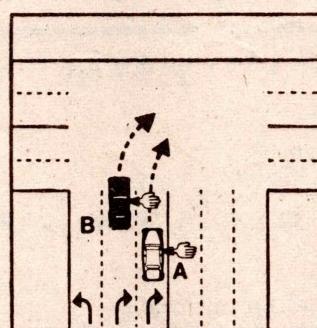
- Sidelights
- Upper headlight beams
- No lights at all
- Dipped headlights

17, 18 & 19. For each of the situations relating to overtaking at an intersection shown in the three drawings below put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement. In each case the vehicles are moving within 10 metres of the intersection and the overtaking movement could be made in safety.



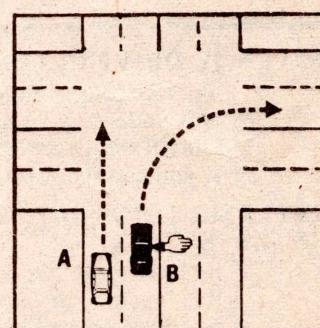
Lanes Not Marked

- 17.**
- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
 - A may overtake B in any area
 - A may not overtake B



Lanes Marked

- 18.**
- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
 - A may overtake B in any area
 - A may not overtake B



Lanes Marked

- 19.**
- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
 - A may overtake B in any area
 - A may not overtake B

20. What is the meaning of this sign?

- Your speed limit is 20 km/h if children are boarding or alighting
- Stop and wait for the bus to proceed if children are boarding or alighting
- Slow down to 25 km/h whether children are alighting or not

21. What is the meaning of this sign?

- There has been an accident. Slow down and drive with care
- There have been accidents here in the past — slow down
- There has been an accident but the way is now clear

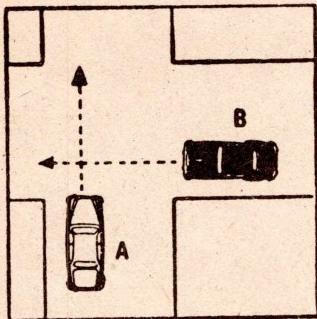
SERIES 4

22. What is the meaning of this sign?



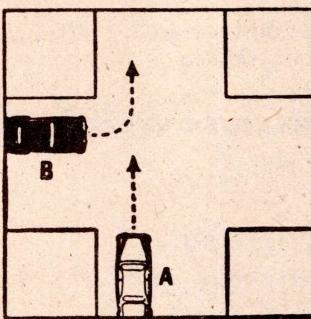
- The 50 km/h applies only to heavy trucks and buses
- You should traverse the curve at more than 50 km/h
- The maximum speed for safe and comfortable driving round the curve is 50 km/h

23, 24 & 25. For each of the situations shown in the three drawings below and relating to an uncontrolled intersection put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement.



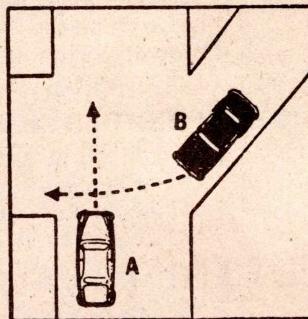
23.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way



24.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way



25.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way

ANSWERS

1 = (d)	5 = (b)	9 = (c)	13 = (c)	17 = (a)	21 = (a)
2 = (d)	6 = (c)	10 = (a)	14 = (b)	18 = (c)	22 = (c)
3 = (a)	7 = (d)	11 = (b)	15 = (a)	19 = (b)	23 = (a)
4 = (c)	8 = (b)	12 = (c)	16 = (d)	20 = (a)	24 = (b)
		25 = (b)			

1. MAY YOU DRIVE IN THE DARK WITH ONLY SIDE LIGHTS ON?

- Only up to one hour after sunset
- Not under any circumstances
- Only if the street lighting is very good
- If you can see substantial objects 30 metres away

SERIES 5

2. INTERSECTIONS ARE NO. 1 ACCIDENT SPOTS. WHAT IS THE SAFEST WAY TO APPROACH ANY INTERSECTION?

- By looking steadily to the right
- By travelling at the legal speed limit for the locality
- By looking steadily to the left
- At such a speed that you can stop whether or not you have right of way

3. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAD OF PASSENGERS AND YOUR MANUALLY-OPERATED CAR STALLS ON A RAILWAY CROSSING THE BEST ACTION TO TAKE IS

- Get out and push the car over the crossing
- Wave to attract the attention of the engine driver
- Change to low gear and use the starter motor to drive off the line
- Turn on the indicators and headlights

4. YOUR VEHICLE HAS A CURRENT WARRANT OF FITNESS BUT THE RED REAR LIGHT IS NOT WORKING. CAN YOU BE PROSECUTED FOR THIS?

- No
- Yes
- Only if the warrant is almost due to expire
- Only if the light has been out of order for over one week

5. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE?

- Tinted glasses reduce your night vision
- It is never necessary to clean your rear reflector
- You must always dip your lights in a 50 km/h area
- It is never necessary to clean your headlamp glass.

6. IN WHAT POSITION ON THE ROADWAY SHOULD YOU GENERALLY DRIVE?

- In any position provided no other traffic is about
- Just to the left of the centre line
- Just to the right of the centre line
- As close as practicable to the left

7. UNDER WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES MAY YOU OVERTAKE AT "NO PASSING" LINES?

- When the continuous line is on your side of the broken line
- When both lines are continuous
- When your side of the road is divided into two lanes and you do not cross the "no passing" lines
- When visibility is more than 100 metres while you are on the right hand side of the "no passing" lines

8. WHEN APPROACHING AN INTERSECTION CONTROLLED BY TRAFFIC LIGHTS WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN RED LIGHTS ONLY ARE SHOWING?

- Stop and then proceed with caution
- Proceed slowly if no other traffic is approaching
- Stop only if other traffic is approaching from your right
- Stop and remain stopped until a green light appears

9. WHAT IS THE CLOSEST DISTANCE YOU MAY PARK BEFORE A PEDESTRIAN CROSSING IF NO SPECIAL DISTANCE IS MARKED ON THE ROAD?

- 6 metres
- 8 metres
- 10 metres
- 12 metres

10. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THIS SIGNAL?

- You intend to turn right
- You intend to reverse
- You intend to slow down or stop
- You intend to turn left

**11. IN WHAT POSITION ON THE ROAD SHOULD YOUR VEHICLE BE JUST BEFORE MAKING A RIGHT HAND TURN AT AN INTERSECTION IN A 50KM PER HOUR AREA WHERE LANES ARE NOT MARKED?**

- In the centre of the left hand lane
- As close to the left as possible
- To the left of and next to the centre line of the road
- The most convenient position for you

12. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS TRUE?

- It is always safe to pass a cyclist provided you do not exceed the speed limit
- It is always safe to pass a school at 10 km/h less than the speed limit
- The speed limit is sometimes too fast for the conditions
- Provided you do not exceed the speed limit you are driving safely

13. WHAT DETERMINES THE DISTANCE IT TAKES TO STOP ONCE THE BRAKES ARE APPLIED?

- The speed of the vehicle, the grip of the tyres on the road, and whether the brakes are in good order
- How alert the driver is
- Whether or not the driver has been drinking
- Whether the driver has good eyesight and a fast reaction time

14. WHERE MAY YOU PARK ON A STRAIGHT SECTION OF THE ROAD?

- As close as practicable to the left but not on a lawn if damage to it will result
- On a pedestrian crossing for one minute
- On a footpath provided space is left for pedestrians
- In front of a vehicle entrance for a few minutes only

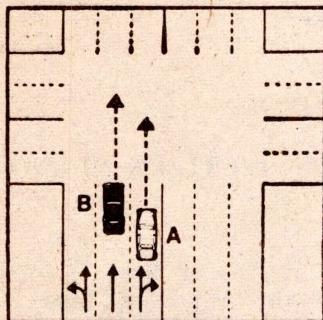
15. WHAT IS THE CLOSEST DISTANCE YOU SHOULD FOLLOW BEHIND ANOTHER VEHICLE AT 70 KM/H?

- 16 metres
- 20 metres
- 28 metres
- 24 metres

16. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF A YELLOW BROKEN LINE PAINTED ON THE ROAD PARALLEL TO AND UNDER 1 METRE FROM THE KERB?

- You may not overtake
- Only heavy vehicles may park there
- You may stop for no more than 5 minutes
- No vehicle may stop there

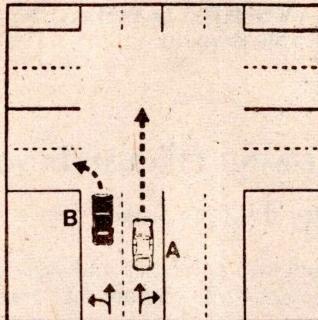
17, 18 & 19. For each of the situations relating to overtaking at an intersection shown in the three drawings below put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement. In each case the vehicles are moving within 10 metres of the intersection and the overtaking movement could be made in safety.



Lanes Marked

17.

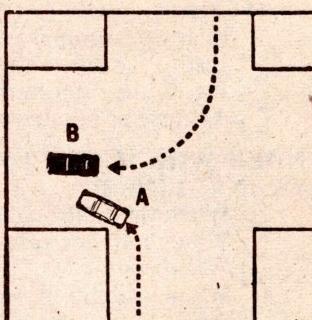
- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
- A may overtake B in any area
- A may not overtake B



Lanes Marked

18.

- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
- A may overtake B in any area
- A may not overtake B



Lanes Not Marked

19.

- A may overtake B only in a 50 km/h area
- A may overtake B in any area
- A may not overtake B

20. What is the meaning of this sign?



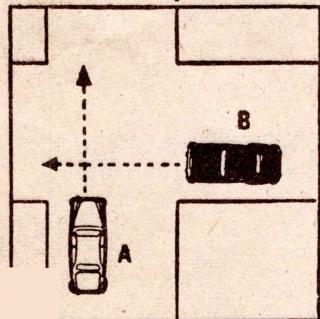
21. What is the meaning of this sign?



22. What is the meaning of this sign?

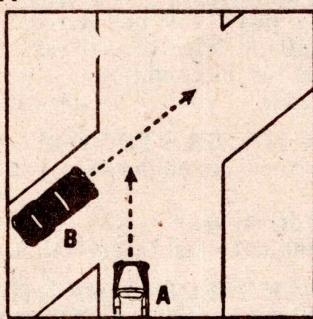


23, 24 & 25. For each of the situations shown in the three drawings below and relating to an uncontrolled intersection put a stroke in the square opposite the correct statement.



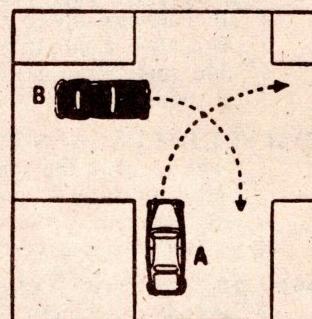
23.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way



24.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way



25.

- A gives way
- B gives way
- Neither has right of way

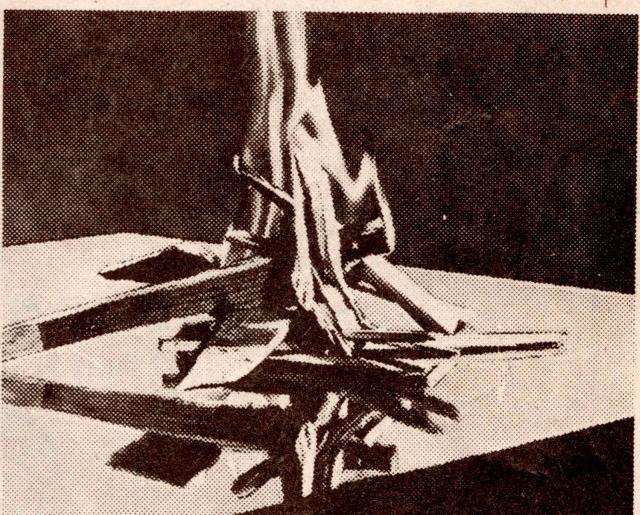
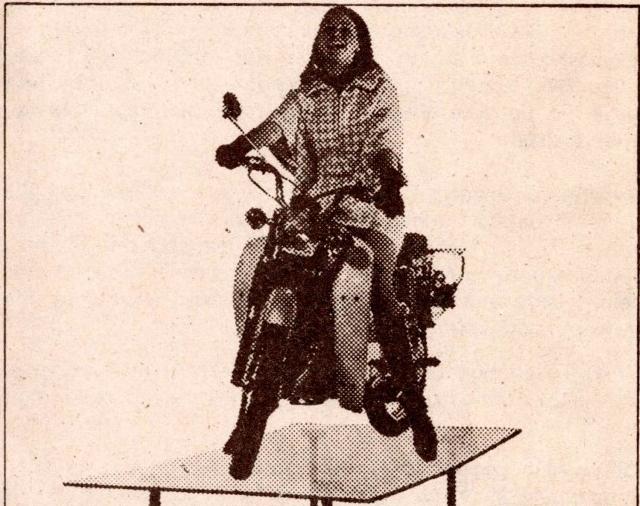
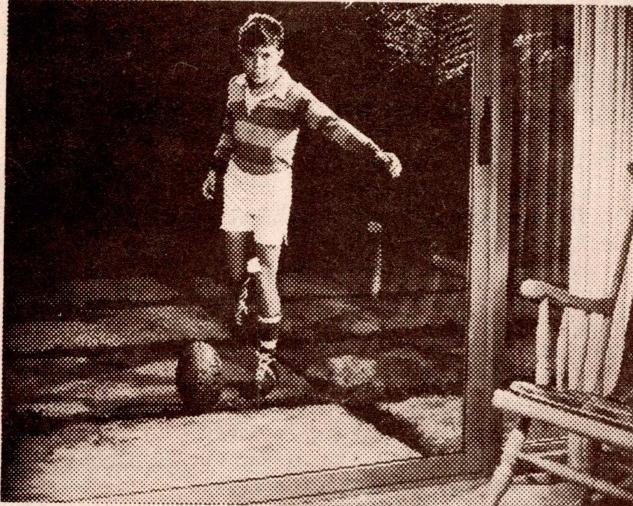
ANSWERS

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 = \{b\} & 5 = \{a\} \\ 2 = \{d\} & 6 = \{d\} \\ 3 = \{c\} & 7 = \{c\} \\ 4 = \{b\} & 8 = \{d\} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 9 = \{a\} & 13 = \{a\} \\ 10 = \{c\} & 14 = \{a\} \\ 11 = \{c\} & 15 = \{c\} \\ 12 = \{c\} & 16 = \{d\} \\ 25 = \{c\} & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 17 = \{b\} & 21 = \{c\} \\ 18 = \{b\} & 22 = \{a\} \\ 19 = \{a\} & 23 = \{a\} \\ 20 = \{c\} & 24 = \{b\} \end{array}$$

See through in safety



Specify the safety glass

Four times as strong as ordinary plate glass, four times the bending power. Pilkington Armourplate and Armourcast glasses are toughened to withstand sudden changes in temperature, sudden impact and strain. Wherever glass is

used in the home—Pilkington adds beauty with safety. Full advisory services for builders and architects. Pilkington glass—made by Pilkington Brothers (N.Z.) Limited, quality glass manufacturers throughout the world.

Specify

**PILKINGTON
GLASS**

**'ARMOURPLATE'
'ARMOURCAST'**

W7772

Be A Defensive Driver

You have studied the Road Code and the questions and answers in this booklet, and have prepared yourself for the tests you must pass before you may have a driver's licence. Remember that having this licence is a privilege, not a civil right. You must exercise this privilege carefully and with consideration. Traffic laws are based on commonsense, but the driver who keeps strictly to them is not immune from accidents caused by a driver who ignores them. A good, responsible driver drives so that accidents are prevented in spite of the incorrect actions of others or of adverse driving conditions. He obeys the law **and** exercises knowledge, alertness, foresight, judgment and skill, and this combination makes him a **defensive driver**.

Defensive Driving Course: This was developed by the National Safety Council of America as a result of research into the proven accident avoidance training programmes conducted by trucking companies for their drivers. It is being made available to all New Zealand drivers by the New Zealand Defensive Driving Council, Inc.

Aim: To change the attitudes of drivers if necessary, so that preventable traffic accidents are reduced to a minimum.

What is a preventable accident?: A preventable accident is one in which the driver failed to do everything he reasonably could have done to prevent it. Remember — many collisions are preventable because most traffic situations are predictable.

What does the Defensive Driving Course teach you?: The following is a summary —

1. That the avoidance of accidents is the key to good driving.
2. That accidents are either preventable or non-preventable.

3. That you can learn about the preventability of accidents by studying accident reports.
4. The standard accident prevention formula.
5. How to apply the accident prevention formula to the six positions of the two car crash.
6. The six adverse driving conditions that can be present when you drive.
7. How to make a pre-trip mental inventory of the adverse conditions before commencing any trip.
8. What is meant by following distance, reaction distance, braking distance, stopping distance.
9. The four basic seeing habits and how to apply them in recognizing the hazards when driving.
10. The five elements of defensive driving — knowledge, alertness, foresight, judgment, and skill.
11. Why approaching drivers cross the centre line and what avoidance action can be taken.
12. How to drive around curves allowing for centrifugal force.
13. The four point plan for intersection safety.
14. How to pass and be passed safely.
15. Why one car accidents occur and how this type of accident can be avoided.

NEW ZEALAND'S FIRST NATIONAL DRIVING SCHOOL



Learn to drive under instruction from Ministry of Transport approved instructors.

ALL DUAL CONTROLLED VEHICLES

Latest model vehicles such as Datsun 1200's, Minis, Escort, Morris 1100, Fiat 127.

HEAVY TRADE LICENCES

31 DIXON STREET, WELLINGTON. — Telephones 558 500 — 556-637

BRANCHES

Leighton New Zealand Driving Schools, Wakefield Street, Auckland. Telephone 30 709.

New Zealand Driving Schools (1971) Ltd., Christchurch. Telephone 64 323.

New Zealand Driving Schools (1971) Ltd., George Street, Palmerston North. Telephone 74 236.

New Zealand Driving Schools (1971) Ltd., Porirua. Telephone 558 500.

THE NEW ZEALAND DRIVING SCHOOLS [1971] LIMITED — Telephone 558 500

Incorporating Alert and Alive Driving School Ltd. Central Driving School Limited.

16. How to avoid collisions with other types of vehicles and people and objects.
17. How to drive on motorways.

Applying what the course teaches you:

The most common type of motor vehicle accident is the two-car crash. The defensive driver learns how to apply the standard accident prevention formula to the six positions of the two car crash — from behind, from ahead, from vehicles approaching him, while overtaking, while being overtaken, and at an intersection. Here are some examples:

Rear End Collision: The defensive driver keeps a safe distance behind the vehicle in front by obeying a "2 second rule". He does this by watching the vehicle ahead pass some definite point in the highway, such as a road marking, a lamppost, bridge, pillar or signpost. Then he counts to himself "one thousand and one, one thousand and two." That's 2 seconds. If he passes the spot before he finishes those 8 words he is following too close. This rule holds true for any speed.

Reaction time: The defensive driver takes into account the time it will take him to respond to a situation — i.e. about three quarters of a second if he is 100% alert.

How to corner: Centrifugal force tends to thrust vehicles towards the outer perimeter of a curve, so that the car moving around the inside of the curve can be forced across the road into the path of oncoming traffic, and vehicles moving too fast around the outer perimeter can be thrust off the road. To maintain control over his car the ex-

perienced driver slows down before entering the curve and accelerates . . . after leaving it.

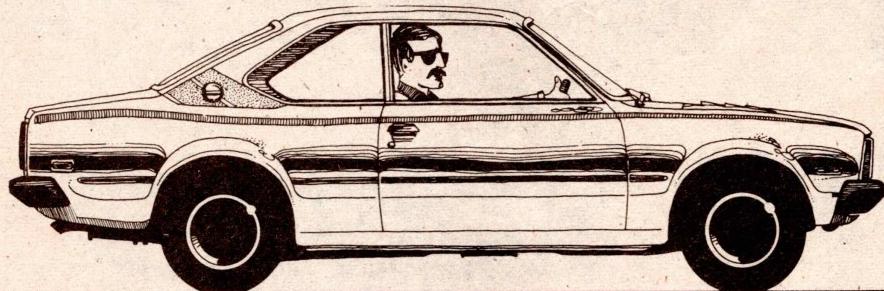
At the cross-roads: The Defensive Driving Course teaches a four point plan for intersection safety. The volume of traffic crossing intersections from various angles often confuses drivers and encourages them to do unexpected things. The defensive driver knows he cannot rely on other cars giving way to him, and that confusion, impatience, and indecision may cause an accident. The good driver always makes sure he is safe before proceeding through an intersection, he plans his moves in advance and carries them out promptly.

Being passed: This is a normal part of motoring. When being overtaken the good, defensive driver does not increase his speed, but does everything possible to allow the overtaking vehicle to pass safely.

Passing other vehicles: Before overtaking, a good driver keeps his distance, checks to see that the way ahead is clear and that no one is trying to overtake him, signals his intention well in advance, moves out safely, and accelerates, makes sure the motorist he is overtaking has seen him and if necessary taps his horn, signals left then moves back into line. The defensive driver takes a number of points into consideration in this operation. These are some of the things the Defensive Driving Course teaches you. A good defensive driver knows that the avoidance of accidents is the key to good driving and he uses his knowledge to drive without ever having a preventable accident.

Defensive Driving is concerned with PREVENTABILITY not BLAME.

TO ALL NEW DRIVERS . . .



Soon you'll be a driver. So why not take a look at all the advantages of joining the Automobile Association.

You get maps, accommodation handbooks and information for touring; patrols and breakdown service in emergencies; and there's technical, finance, legal, low cost insurance, shipping and overseas travel services too. The services are New Zealand-wide, and available overseas. AA also works in the interests of motorists at local and national government levels.

The Automobile Association is dedicated to service to help make motoring safe, economical and comfortable.



**FOR MORE EFFICIENT, ENJOYABLE
MOTORING.**

MAXI -cleverest car in its class

TOP IN ECONOMY AND
VERSATILITY

HONOURS IN PERFORMANCE,
COMFORT, STYLE.

Five beats four in most comparisons.
It's certainly true when assessing the
Maxi against ordinary cars.

The Maxi's slow-revving fifth gear gives
upwards of 35 mpg in open-road cruising.
That's literally miles better fuel economy
than you get from any other make with a
1750cc. power unit.

The low revving (you drop from 3571
revs. per minute to 3093 at 60 mph) also
reduces wear and tear on moving parts.
Result: Longer engine life, less main-
tenance, quieter running.

EASY CAR TO CONVERT!

The Maxi's fifth door means you can
convert from a roomy car to a roomier
station waggon. With the rear seat down
you've got a 44½ cu.ft. of loading space
reached by a high-rising rear door
(effortless to lift, thanks to gas-filled
telescopic assisters).

Or you can fold all the seats back into a
flat, beautifully sprung double bed.

MORE PASSENGER SPACE

As a five-seater saloon the Maxi has a lot
more leg room than others of its size. The
cross-mounting of the engine leaves most
of the trim 13ft. 3in. length for the
occupants and their luggage. The front
wheel drive means there's no transmission
hump taking up floor space.

SNOOTY GOOD LOOKS

Besides being more practical than
ordinary cars, the Maxi is at least as



 NEW ZEALAND MOTOR CORPORATION LMVD
LIMITED